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动物分类学报

ONE NEW SPECIES AND ONE NEW RECORD SPECIES OF THE GENUS *AMBLYOPUS* LOCARDAIRE FROM CHINA (COLEOPTERA, EROTYLIDAE)

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Amblyopus*, *A. planitibialis* sp. nov., is described from China. One species, *A. vittatus* (Olivier, 1807) is recorded in China for the first time. A key to all Chinese species in the genus is given. The type specimens of the new species are kept in the Museum of Hebei University.

Key words Coleoptera, Cucujoidea, Erotylidae, new species, China.

The genus *Amblyopus* was erected by Locardaire in 1842, with *A. vittatus* (Olivier, 1807) as the type species. Up to now, 16 species have been reported over the world, among which 4 species are distributed in China (Lacordaire, 1842; Chûjô, 1964; Arrow, 1925; Mader, 1937). In this paper, one new species to science and a new record species to China are described. A key to the known species from China is given. The type specimens are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University.

Key to species of Amblyopus **from China**

1. Interocular distance scarcely wider than radius of eye …… *A. vittatus*
   Interocular distance distinctly wider than radius of eye ……………… 2
2. Elytra with feeble rows of punctures ………………… *A. flaviventris*
   Elytra with strong rows of punctures ……………………………… 3
3. Pronotum with 3 black spots ……………………… *A. cinctipennis*
   Pronotum lacking black spots ……………………………………… 4
4. Elytra lacking uniform luster ……………………… *A. rusticoides*
   Elytra with uniform luster ……………………………………………… 5
5. Body strongly convex dorsally; tibiae strongly widening to apex …… ……………………………………… *A. planitibialis* **sp. nov.**
   Body not strongly convex dorsally; tibiae slightly widening to apex … ……………………………………………………… *A. csikii*

Amblyopus vittatus **(Olivier, 1807) New record to China** (Fig. 15)

Amblyopus vittatus (Olivier, 1807) Lacordaire, 1842: 198-199; Crotch, 1876: 436; Kuhnt, 1909: 66, f. 4; Arrow, 1925: 93-94; Deelder, 1942: 84; Chûjô, 1968: 556-557.

Distribution. China (Yunnan, Guangxi); India, Srilanka, Burma, Vite-Nam, Java, Malacca.

Amblyopus cinctipennis **Lacordalre, 1842**

Amblyopus cinctipennis Lacordalre, 1842: 199-200; Crotch, 1876: 436; Kuhnt, 1909: 66; Arrow, 1925: 95-96, f. 19; Deelder, 1942: 83; Chûjô, 1974: 138-139.

Tritoma praeposita Walker, 1859: 259; Kuhnt, 1911: 45; Arrow, 1925: 95.

Distribution. China (Tibet); India, SriLanka, Nepal.

Amblyopus flaviventris **Arrow, 1925**

Amblyopus flaviventris Arrow, 1925: 99-100; Mader, 1955: 65.

Distribution. China (Henan); Japan.

Amblyopus rusticoides **Mader, 1937**

Amblyopus rusticoides Mader, 1937: 181-182.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

Amblyopus csikii **Chûjô, 1964**

Amblyopus csikii Chûjô, 1964: 414-416, f. 2; Nakane, 1966: 64; Chûjô, 1968: 545; Chûjô, 1969: 39.

Amblyopus vittatus Miwa, 1929: 123; Chûjô, 1936: 60-62, f. 37; Chûjô, 1964: 546.

Distribution. China (Guizhou, Hunan, Shannxi, Sichuan, Taiwan).

Amblyopus planitibialis **sp. nov.** (Figs. 1-13)

Body oval, strongly convex in lateral view, smooth and shining. General color black to black brown. Each elytron with 2 orange bands; anterior band occupying the humeral angle, with posterior border emarginated; posterior band short, at apex of elytron.

Head strongly and sparsely punctured on vertex, with distinct depression at each side along inner border of eyes. Clypeus slightly narrowed anteriorly, with fine and close punctures, with anterior border strongly emarginated and finely margined throughout. Compound eyes large; interocular distance 0.48 times as long as width of head. Antennae short, extending as far as posterior 1/2 of pronotum; about 2.0 times as long as Ⅵ; antennomere Ⅷ slightly wider than Ⅶ; antennomere Ⅸ trapeziform; antennomere Ⅹ crescented; antennomere Ⅺ circular; relative lengths of antennomeres Ⅱ- Ⅺ: 6.0∶11.0∶5.5∶5.5∶5.5∶5.5∶5.5∶8.0∶8.0∶8.5. Terminal segment of maxillary palpus nearly obtuse triangular, about 2 times as long as wide. Elevated part of mentum pentagonal, with distinct depression in the middle; submentum sparsely punctured, with an anomalistic depression on each side.

Pronotum about 1.5 times as wide as long, widest at base; sides slightly curved, gradually narrowing from base to apex, with distinct margin. Pronotal disk usually with large punctures, lateral areas with fine punctures.

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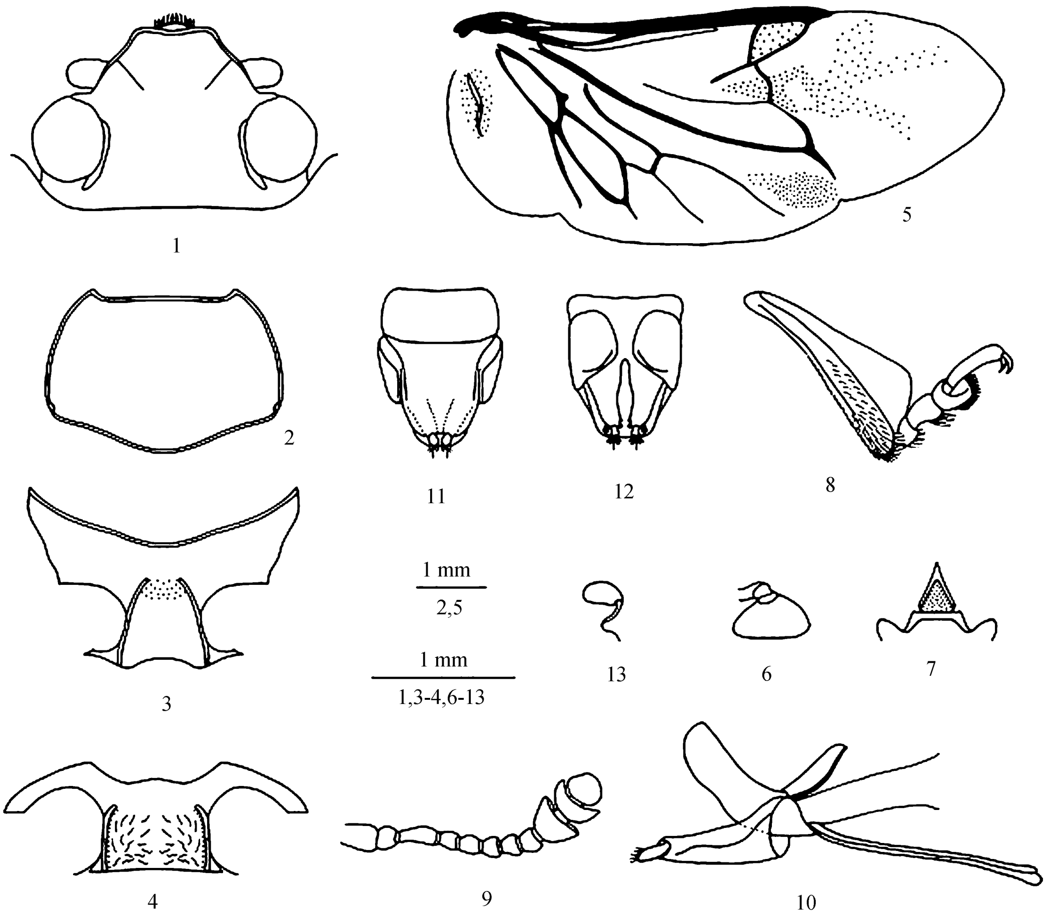


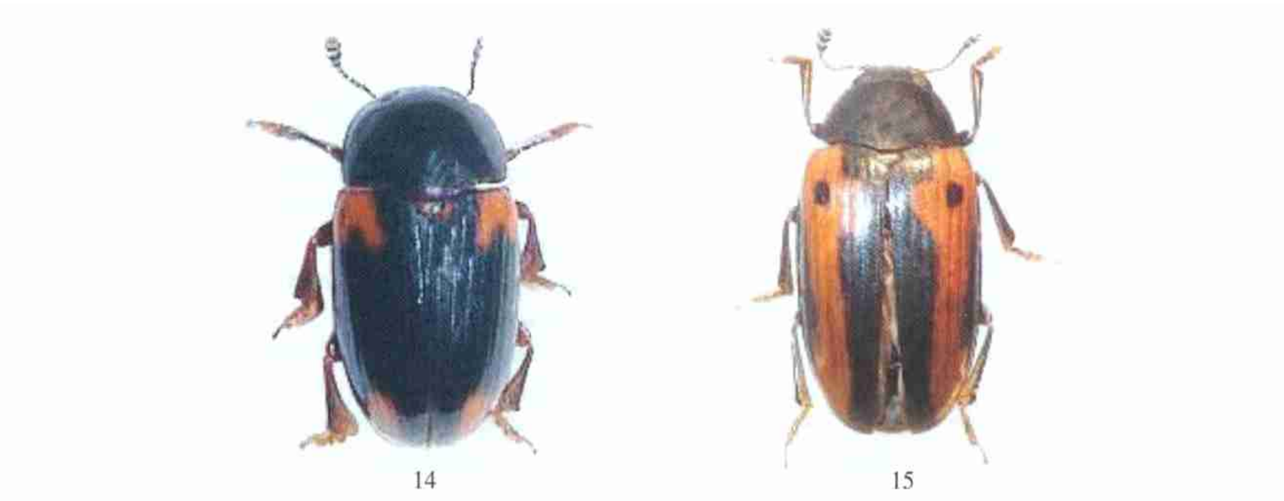
Figs 1-13. *Amblyopus planitibialis* sp. nov., male. 1. Head. 2. Pronotum. 3. Prosternum. 4. Mesoventrite. 5. Wing. 6. Terminal segment of maxillary palpus. 7. Mentum. 8. Protibia and protarsus. 9. Antenna. 10. Male genitalia in lateral view. 11-12. Female genitalia in dorsal and ventral view. 13. Female spermatheca.

Anterior and posterior angles all more than 90°.

Scutellum cordiform, sparsely punctured.

Elytra widest at basal 1/9, each elytron with 8 complete rows of punctures, intervals with fine punctures and short striates. Wings well developed; radial cell obtuse triangular; medial fleck tadpole-shaped.

Prosternum triangular between the coxae, produced into a point at the anterior margin, and slightly depressed in the middle, and emarginated behind; coxal lines slightly curved, as 0.5 times as sternal length, lines



Figs. 14-15. Adult. 14. *Amblyopus planitibialis* sp. nov. 15. *Amblyopus vittatus* (Olivier, 1807) new record to China.

converging anteriorly and surpassing coxae.

Mesoventrite broad, closely punctured and covered with long hairs.

Metaventrite closed punctured in the median area, sparsely punctured on the lateral areas, with a longitudinal depression on posterior half. A pair of long coxal lines reached lateral borders of metaventrite. Ventral side of the body covered with golden hairs and the abdomen closed punctured.

Male genitalia slightly curved; median lobe bluntly rounded at apex and distinctly emarginated at the middle in lateral view; median strut nearly 2.0 times as long as media lobe.

Female genitalia with short styli at apex of coxite; female spermatheca almost semicircular.

Body length 7.5-8.0 mm; width 2.1-2.2 mm.

Holotype ♂, China, Zhejiang Province, Wuyanling (27.37° N, 119.72° E), 29 July 2005, collected by BA Yi-Bin. Paratypes 3 ♀♀, same data as the holotype.

Diagnosis. This new species can be distinguished from *A. csikii* Chûjô, 1964 by body strongly convex in lateral and dorsal views; anterior band of elytron extending from lateral border to row of punctures III; tibiae strongly widening to apex.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the Latin words "*planus*" (deplaned) + "*tibialis*" (tibia), which refer to protibia distinctly deplaned.

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中国玉蕈甲属一新种一新纪录种（鞘翅目，大蕈甲科）*

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摘 要 记述中国玉蕈甲属 *Amblyopus* 1 新种，宽胫玉蕈甲 *A. planitibialis* sp. nov. 和 1 新纪录种，纵带玉蕈甲 *A. vittatus* (Olivier, 1807)。新种与 *A. csikii* Chûjô, 1964 在外形上相似，其区别于后者的主要特征是：体背面极度隆起；鞘翅基斑从外缘伸达第 3 刻点行；胫节宽三角形。提供了我国已知种目录及其检索表。模式标本保存于河北大学博物馆。

关键词 鞘翅目，扁甲总科，大蕈甲科，新种，中国.

中图分类号 Q969.495.4

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